Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 89 Lake st.

Furniture and Household Goods
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, January 18th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salerooms, No. 89 Lake street, a large assortment of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut. Parties in want of first-class Furniture, will do well to attend our sales.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Jal1-2d3t Auctioneers.

WAREHOUSE SALE,
SALE OF CARBON OIL PROHIBITED.
On THURSDAY MORNING, January 23d, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the Red Warehouse on Randolph street, 1,000 barrels CARBON OIL, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale peremptory and without reserve.
JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Ja15-4d3t

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, Jr.
No. 203 LAKE street, corner Franklin.
On MONDAY, Jan. 20th, at 9 o'clock a.m., and THURSDAY, Jan. 23d, and FRIDAY, Jan. 24th, at 10 o'clock a.m., each day, will be sold, without reserve, groceries, wines, boots and boxers, dress goods, notions, cloaks, hosiery, jackets, hats, fur goods, clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods, 10 cases boots and shoes, &c. Terms Cash—Sight Drafts.
Ja15-4d3t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 203 & 204 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited.
S. NICKERSON,
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au23-1y

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALEROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all auction houses between to sell by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 102 Dearborn Street.
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all Kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
de2-dc6m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.
Last appearance of the popular American Tragedian
MR. PROCTOR.
Two Great Dramas.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, will be presented the Historical Drama, entitled
O'NEIL, THE REBEL.
Hal Desmond, ...MR. PROCTOR
O'Neil, The Rebel,
Grand Sanch, ...Miss Jennie Hoey.
To conclude with the great Scottish Drama of
WALLACE, The Hero of Scotland.
Wallace, ...Mr. Proctor.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT STAR WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURE.
CHARLES F. BROWNE,
(ARTEMUS WARD,)
Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association
IN BRYAN HALL,
On Tuesday Evening Next, Jan. 21st,
SUBJECT:
"CHILDREN OF THE WOOD."
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.
CHARLES H. LAFLIN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

BRYAN HALL,
SECOND WEEK.
ROBERT HELLER,
MAGICIAN, MUSICIAN
SECOND SIGHT.
Grand Change of Programme Every Night.
Ja13-2d15-1w

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF
CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,
Will be held at the Tremont House on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
W. M. ROOT, H. MEDBERY, H. GRAY,
Masters of Ceremonies.
J. E. CUTLER, C. S. CRANE, H. STARBIRD,
C. CUTLER, C. H. WILLIAMS, J. GIBSON.
Tickets $5. To be had of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.
ja8-12t&w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison.
Class open at all times for beginners.
Children's Class every Saturday. Private lessons only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Friday. Schottische, Polka and Polka Redowa taught in a few lessons. Polka Redowa taught in a few lessons. Polka Redowa taught in a few lessons.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862.

A THING TO BE DONE.

The Convention which framed the State Constitution under which we are now living, was impressed with the necessity of doing something to prevent the wasting of the time of the Legislature on private bills—a practice that had grown to be so general and grievous, that the people demanded a reform. The Convention directed that the legislature should frame certain general laws of incorporation, under which industrial, charitable, religious and other proper associations might be organized; and, without forbidding in terms the creation of any corporate body by the legislature, left legislators to infer that such a prohibition was the spirit of the constitution that was adopted. The legislature met; and, in obedience to the constitutional obligation, framed such laws as seemed to be demanded by the necessities of the people. They were not, perhaps, the wisest statutes that could have been devised; but, subsequently added to, amended and improved, they yet remain in force and sufficient for ninety-nine of every hundred cases that they are intended to meet. The same legislature, however, that enacted these laws, commenced, unwillingly at first, and continued after a little with more assurance, giving up its time to the private bills that the Convention supposed it had effectually routed out of the legislative chambers. The abuse continued to grow; and in the three last legislatures it attained such frightful proportions that it dwarfed or crowded out the public business, and demanded of the men who were elected to frame laws for all the people, their almost undivided attention. We have not at hand the exact figures, but, if our recollection serves us, the number of public laws compared with the private or corporate acts, is as one to ten—out of more than a thousand bills introduced not one hundred were of a public character! The abuse could be better borne if there was any real necessity for thus impeding the business of legislation; but there is not. A large majority of those private bills are for acts of incorporation—companies for all heard of and unheard of purposes—acts incorporating hamlets and affixing the names of cities thereto—acts incorporating burial places—acts changing the names of persons—acts incorporating railroad companies that have no existence save on paper—acts organizing insurance, loan, trust, printing, mining, manufacturing, coal, land, iron, stone, and other companies without number, three-fourths of which never go into operation, and many of which are the work of one person, who, putting the names of his relatives and dependents into the bill as corporators, secures to himself all the advantages of a possible sale of the franchise which he has begged of the State, at a heavy cost to the body politic. As might be supposed, each member has his hobby; each is anxious to serve his constituents in some way so patent that they will not be obliged to search the journals for a record of his votes on measures of grave public import, to ascertain his legislative capacity; hence the industry with which private bills are pressed—hence the pertinacity with which committees are besieged—hence want of attention paid to matters of taxation, finance, and the public debt—hence the disgraceful hurry-scurry with which each legislature winds up its sessions, passing sometimes an hundred and fifty bills a day, each being read by its title alone, and each approved upon the assurance "That's all right!" of the member most interested in its success. That we do not exaggerate, all men who have seen the last days of any Illinois Legislature, in the last ten years, can bear witness.

We need not point out the consequences of abuses like these we describe. Public laws imperfectly matured; private acts conferring extraordinary powers; (the "General Banking Law on a specie basis," just voted down by the people, is an example); corruption of members by the common practice of employing them as "attorneys" to push money measures through; statutes always obscure and often contradictory, which distract courts, puzzle lawyers and harass the public; (*vide* the School Law which nobody is able to interpret in a way satisfactory to himself or anybody else) rewards of successful chicanery carried on by corrupt and designing lobbyists; general contempt for the legislative authority; and a growing disinclination among capable men to accept a seat in either branch of the law making body; enormous charges for printing and binding the thousand laws which every session puts on the statute book; and last and more grievous than all, the feeling which is rapidly growing that the legislature, though it may be the fountain of law, is entitled to no more consideration than a town-meeting, or a jury on a sheep stealing case in a justice's court.

The remedy for all this seems to be clear. No general laws can meet all cases, hence special legislation will continue to be a necessity; but it is within the power of the Convention to so circumscribe it that it will cease to be a pernicious thing as we now see it. The insertion, in the fundamental law of a clause requiring,

1st. That the presentation of any private bill shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Treasurer of the State that those for whose benefit it is drawn have paid into the Treasury one hundred dollars, to cover the expenses of its consideration;

2d. That every bill, public or private, general or special, shall be printed, and a copy laid on the desk of each member of the House and Senate, and a copy presented to the Governor,—the expense of printing of all private bills to be defrayed by those for whose pleasure or profit they are considered.

3d. That no bill shall become a law until three days after it is printed and distributed as aforesaid.

4th. That in no case shall the rules be suspended for the consideration of a private bill; and,

5th. That no bill shall become a law until it is read at length, at least once in each House.

These few and simple but eminently necessary provisions would drive nine-tenths of the special legislation out of the General Assembly; would create a necessity for wise and comprehensive general laws by which most companies, having a laudable object and not seeking any dangerous privileges, could be effectively and cheaply organized; would give back to the law makers the time that they now devote to matters of little or no general importance; and would enable them to simplify and perfect measures affecting the general welfare; would cheapen government, and would restore the dignity and good name which the legislature has lost. We hope to see them or some kindred clauses inserted in the new Constitution when it is submitted to the people. The honor and welfare of our State demand them.

TAXING NEWSPAPERS.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. World, 18th.]

I find a strong feeling here in favor of taxing newspaper proprietors a quarter of a cent for each sheet they print. It would produce a revenue immediately to the Government, and it is urged would be a public benefit in raising the prices of the journals, and concentrating the business in the really able and worthy large city newspapers. Fewer papers and better ones would be the result.

The only class of Congressmen who will favor this scheme are those who hate and fear a *free press*. The aristocracy of Great Britain, under the pretext of raising revenue, laid a stamp tax on the issues of newspapers; but the real reason was to cripple the press, and, as far as possible, prevent the circulation of the news among the masses of the people. The dearer they could make newspapers, the fewer would be taken. It was a tax on knowledge for the purpose of promoting ignorance. The more ignorant the people, the more docile and submissive they would be, and the more burdens and oppression they would bear without murmur or resistance. It was a cunning device of the enemies of popular rights. The most baneful and anti-Republican of all impositions, is a "tax on knowledge." Those who favor the proposition to impose a stamp tax on newspaper circulation in America, are the would-be aristocrats of our Republic. A measure of this sort might be submitted to in Jeffdom, but will not go down in the Free States.

The effect of this conspiracy against education would be to enhance the price of newspapers at least twice as much as the amount of the proposed tax. The number of subscribers would fall off; consequently the profits on circulation would diminish, and publishers therefore would be obliged, in order to live, not only to increase their subscription price enough to pay the tax, but to make good, as far as practicable, the loss resulting from decrease of circulation. For instance, we would be compelled to charge twenty cents a week to our city patrons and ten dollars per year to our mail subscribers. Country papers would be obliged to put up their rates to three dollars per year for their weeklies, and the cheapest club rates for a weekly paper would be two to two and a half, instead of one dollar, the present prices. The inevitable effect of this would be, to cut down the circulation of the press of the country at least one half, and to destroy one third or more of all the newspapers in the Union. Large numbers of printers would be thrown out of employment. Millions of dollars invested in the printing business would be depreciated. The business of paper, press, ink and type manufacturing would be correspondingly injured and bankrupted, and the workmen in those branches deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood at the trades which they have spent years to learn.

But this is not all. The money the Government would abstract by a miserable stamp tax would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of revenue it would sustain in other respects. The depreciation of value of printing establishments, and the consequent loss of property tax; the reduction of capital invested in paper, type, press, and ink making, must be taken into account. The falling off in wages paid to employees, and in profits made by publishers, would tell on the income tax. And the decreased consumption of dutiable and excised goods would also help to swell the loss of revenue. The aggregate of these items would far more than equal the sum that would be netted to the Treasury by the proposed stamp tax on popular information. As a revenue scheme, therefore, it would be a folly and blunder, leaving all other views of the subject out of sight.

After a contest of fifty years' duration, the press of England has been unfettered and released from the odious stamps and special taxes, and is now almost as free as the press of America. As each imposition was relinquished by the aristocracy, the subscription rates were reduced in a double ratio, and the circulation increased in four-fold proportion. At last the penny (two cent) paper made its appearance, and found its way into tens of thousands of hands that never before read the daily news. The only unjust tax remaining unrepealed, is the excessive postage, which must ere long come down. Then the great Popular Instructor of the British Isles will be completely unshackled, and like the sun, will shine for all, the poor as well as the rich; the republican as well as the nabob. American civilization will not tolerate taxes on information for the million.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Columbia, Kentucky, where the 10th regiment, Colonel Manson, is stationed, is only about forty miles from the Tennessee line, and is almost directly east of Bowling Green, Somerset, near where Zollicoffer is entrenched, is almost directly between Columbia and London, at both of which places Federal forces are stationed.

—Two hundred thousand rations are sent from Louisville daily to the army in the interior of Kentucky.

—Wm. Loyd Garrison delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute to a large audience, on Tuesday evening last. On the same evening, Frederick Douglas delivered a lecture in National Hall, Philadelphia, which was well attended. His subject was "The War."

A few months ago, the announcement that either of the above men were to lecture in New York or Philadelphia would have created a mob.

—The Utica *Herald* states that Hon. C. B. Hoard, of Watertown, has taken a contract from the Government to manufacture 50,000 rifles at $20 each, amounting to one million of dollars. The time allowed for fulfilling the contract is two years from the first of December last, and it is estimated that it will require a force of from six hundred to seven hundred men to complete it in that time. Mr. Hoard has not definitely determined whether his manufactory will be established in Watertown, or at some place where freighting facilities are better and cheaper.

—The following sharp practice of a boy ten years old, son of Mrs. Horine, occurred last week in Barre county, Mo.: The lad and his mother were riding a colt on the open prairie, when they were met by a squad of secesh from Granby, who ordered them to dismount. The leader placed his own saddle on the colt, mounted the latter, and was thrown off quicker than thought. Boy exclaimed, "Gentlemen, there is a curl on that colt's neck by which you can always know him." They desired the boy to point out the mark, when the little fellow stepping up to his favorite animal, grasped the mane with one hand and with the other slipped off the bridle. Colt, as if understanding the joke, "skedaddled" over the plain, leaving the captors perfectly astounded at being thus so easily outwitted.

—Four of the batteries now stationed at Racine are ordered to proceed South at once—two of them, the First and Second, Captains Foster and Hertberg, to leave next Monday, to report at Baltimore; the Third and Fourth, Captains Drury and Vallee, to leave this week Monday, and report at Louisville, Ky. The Fourth, Captain Vallee's company, is composed of some of the best and most able-bodied men of this city and vicinity, and the best wishes and prayers of the whole community will go with them. They doubtless will be under General Buell in the grand advance soon to be made, and if they ever have occasion, will win honor for themselves, their State, and their country, on the battle field.

—A Richmond paper, the *Dispatch*, says that a large part of the Confederate troops were enlisted for six months, which term is about to expire, and that it is a trick to which McClellan looks for their destruction, to let their time run out and their places be filled by raw recruits before he moves. Thereupon a frantic appeal is made to the "heroes of Bethel, Bull Run," and the like, to ren-enlist.

—Col. W. A. Barstow, of the 3rd Wisconsin cavalry has ordered that all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, report at headquarters at Janesville for duty, on or before the 19th day of this month, any permit or furlough extending to a longer time, to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A few nights since Mr. Charles Goodrich, of Naperville, Dupage county, on going to his barn to feed his sheep, found two dogs busy at work butchering them. The dogs had driven the sheep into the cellar under the barn and had killed thirty, when Mr. Goodrich arrived at the scene of action. He closed the door to the cellar and killed the dogs.

—The Canadian military authorities have determined to establish forthwith a line of telegraphic communication between Halifax and Quebec, because the lines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are in the hands of an American company, at fixed rentals.

—Among the names of those persons gazetted in the forfeit list for arrears of stakes, periodically exhibited at "Tattersall's" England, appears that of the Baron de Vidil, who is represented therein as a defaulter to Mr. Ten Broeck for the Goodwood Stakes of 1859, now by that gentleman's horse Starke.

—Official notification of the death of Prince Albert has been received by the British Legation in Washington, the members of which have gone into "court mourning." All the dispatches are now written on paper with a heavy black border, and sealed with black wax. The decease of the Prince Consort will prevent the giving of several parties by Lord Lyons and his secretaries, which had been projected.

—Fort Knox, Maine, now presents quite a formidable appearance. Sixty-five guns, of the largest calibre, can now be mounted. Two furnaces for heating shot have been completed. A considerable number of men are now employed hammering stone to be laid next spring.

—Congress is considering the propriety of adding tobacco to the rations of our volunteers.

Gen. James H. Lane—A Sketch of His Career and Services.

This gentleman is about taking the field with a large and well appointed force. He is given great liberty of action, and will operate substantially according to his own judgment. Though a Brigadier only, he has the command of a Major General; and, with but a common appreciation of the character and qualities of the man, it may be reasonably presumed that the results of the campaign may be of great importance in a national point of view, and raise the commander himself into a prominence hitherto unattained. In view of what is very likely to occur, it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to obtain a more accurate and particular view of the man than has yet been afforded; and the purpose of the writer is, to endeavor, in some degree, to remove unjust notions and prejudices which prevail concerning him, without indulging in contrary extravagances, and to portray the character and qualities of the man as he appears to an impartial observer. To do this satisfactorily, a statement of his origin, domestic surroundings, the character and standing of his near relatives, and the auspices under which he was reared, ought to be clearly and correctly stated.

Amos Lane, the father of James, was originally of New England Puritan stock. He emigrated more than half a century ago from New York, and settled in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. There he reared his family, consisting of three sons and three daughters. He was long known as a distinguished lawyer of his adopted State, and was a member of Congress during the administration of Gen. Jackson. A man of marked ability, he possessed the same strong passions and resolute purposes that have distinguished his more eminent son.

The mother of General Lane was a sister of Hon. Samuel A. Foote, a lawyer of unusual reputation in New York, of which State he was once Attorney General. She was a well educated, refined, and truly noble woman, esteemed and beloved by all her acquaintance. The older class of readers will readily call to mind an occurrence with which she was connected in Jackson's time. Soon after Gen. Jackson became President, an attack was made upon him by a Mrs. Barney, of Baltimore, over her own signature, on account of alleged political injustice done to her husband. It was written with ability and spirit, and created a decided sensation. The well-remembered and equally able reply was made by Mrs. Lane, also over her own signature. She was a tender mother, and her children were carefully and affectionately reared. It would seem strange that a son, trained up under the watchful care of such a mother, could become a bad man. And it really does not often occur.

John F. Lane, the eldest brother of James, was a graduate of West Point, and died in the service, in Florida, after a brief career, at the age of 26. Early as he fell, however, he had already achieved distinction, and Gen. Jesup frequently declared him to be a man of more promise than any other in the army. It is said that Gen. Scott expressed the same opinion. He was a gallant soldier, a man of great abilities, and an accomplished gentleman. If he were living, his friends believe, with the abilities and character he possessed, and the experience he would have gained, he would now be at the head of our armies.

George Lane, the second son, is a quiet and unambitious citizen of one of the Ohio river towns, filling with respect and honor the sphere of life which he has chosen.

The eldest sister married Arthur St. Clair, a grandson of Arthur St. Clair of Revolutionary fame. The next married Mr. Buell, a successful merchant of Lawrenceburg, and uncle of Brigadier-General Buell, now commanding our army in Kentucky. The youngest was the first wife of Hon. E. M. Huntington, now and for many years the United States District Judge for Indiana. These sisters of Gen. Lane are all now in their graves. But they will be long remembered by those among whom they moved, for they were accomplished and elegant women, truly cultivated in every good and noble sense.

I have not spoken this in detail of his father's household because I wish to establish for General Lane a reputation on the character of others, but simply to show, as I have truly, the circle among whom he was reared, and that the influences that surrounded his early years were not calculated to implant bad principles, or to stimulate the growth of them, but that, on the contrary, so far as they go—and home influences are always admitted to go far—they were calculated to inspire good aims and to cultivate good thoughts and feelings.

James Henry Lane was the youngest of the family. As would be inferred from what has been stated above, his scholastic education was what would be called in the country good. He had not a collegiate education, it is true; but more attention was bestowed upon him in that regard than is common with those who have not enjoyed a college course. He took early to public affairs, and in the State in which he was born he became a member of the Legislature, Presidential Elector, Lieutenant Governor, and member of Congress. Kansas having made him a United States Senator, he has thus achieved the highest legislative honors that are possible.

When the Mexican war broke out, he raised a regiment, of which he was elected Colonel, and made the campaign with Gen. Taylor. He was at the battle of Buena Vista, where he distinguished himself, as he did in the campaign generally, as a brave and skillful soldier. Of his career since, it is scarcely necessary to speak. Justice might require that interior influences should be dwelt upon in explanation of special acts and a general course of conduct, concerning which, in their external aspects, the public are generally well informed. But the time for that has not arrived. One thing is clear, however and that is, that this belligerent experience in Kansas, added to that which he gained in the Mexican war, gives him a sum total of practical experience scarcely inferior to that of any living man. As he has been appropriately said, "he is no carpet or gastronomic knight," theorizing much and doing nothing, but he has gained his knowledge practically, and has gained it in danger and privation, with rough and hardy soldiers, engaged in earnest work, seeking for immediate and practical results.

The common idea concerning the general bearing, disposition and tone of character of General Lane is very wide of the truth. While due credit is given for his great practical talent and tenacity of purpose, it seems generally to be understood that he is a coarse, illiterate frontiersman—brazen, selfish, ruthless, ruffianly, to at least an unusual degree. There is no adequate reason why such an idea should prevail. What they are it is not my purpose now to inquire, nor to enter upon the particular *proof* that it is untrue. But entirely and unqualifiedly untrue it is. It is true that, when insulted, he is quick to take offence; when wronged and pursued by enemies, he is vindictive; and when in retaliation, where his passions are thus aroused, they are volcanic and overwhelming. But he is not very apt to take offence unless an insult is deliberately intended; and no one can forgive an enemy more readily, on decent recompense, and bury forever out of sight the most grievous wrongs. That he is not illiterate, the following means of his education in his father's family would be sufficient to prove. His speeches in the Senate may be quoted upon this point. Though they are not as ornate and carefully studied at some, they are yet excellent in style and manner. Terse, pointed and practical, commanding as much attention from his associates and the country as those of almost any other member, they show that he is not unread and illiterate. Those who have had but slight opportunities for observing him personally, will readily admit that he is not a man of coarse thoughts or feeling. He is bold, not brazen; frank and decided, not impudent. He is as magnanimous as he is brave, and always ready to serve a friend at any personal discomfort or sacrifice. He is ambitious and aspiring, but selfish, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, he is not. It is contrary to all the elements of his nature. On the contrary, he is free-hearted and generous, overlooking personal considerations to a singular degree. In common intercourse, he would be marked for his unusual ease and artlessness. Among his friends, and under ordinary treatment and circumstances, he is as kind and gentle as a woman.

I have dwelt longer upon these points than upon any others, not because I desired to "write him up" in matters wherein he was lacking, but to correct, so far as my own feelings many went, the very great errors which prevail concerning his personal character; not by eulogistic exaggerations, but by a statement of the facts as nearly as I can apprehend and express them; and in my expressions I am confident that those who know him best will the most readily concur.

If he were to be compared with others, there is no public character between whom and himself so close a parallel could be drawn as between him and General Jackson. There is the same boldness and energy of character, decisions, the same unbending will, the same undeviating pursuit of settled purposes, the same readiness to assume all responsibility and to stand his ground, the same personal bravery, the same kind ways, ease of access and tenderness of heart, though with a less inclination to pursue an enemy and a greater readiness to forgive an injury than Gen. Jackson. There is, also, in the opprobrious charges that have been made against them, and under which they have suffered in popular estimation, a striking similarity. Read the pranks of the Jacksonian era, and you will find him persistently pictured as a coarse, vulgar, violent man; a horse-racer; a duelist; a murderer; selfish, turbulent, a defier of the laws of the land and of the decencies of society. This judgment of him was widely disseminated and struck deep root. It has not yet faded away from the minds of many. But it is fading. A clearer and better view has been taken of him, and the judgment of his friends and companions who knew and respected him is more essentially forming the character of the standard histories of Jackson. But Jackson had his faults,—great ones if you please. So has Lane. The many great and torturing misrepresentations which have been removed from the memory of the one may ultimately cease to cloud the reputation of the other.

In personal appearance he is about five feet ten inches high, slim of body and long of limb—free, cordial, almost confidential in his manner. His eye is mild and mirthful, but when roused it sparkles with a strange and unnatural light. His jaw, chin, ample but slightly retreating forehead, walk, air, and every feature of his countenance and manner indicate strength and individuality of character.

He married some twenty years since a great-granddaughter of Arthur St. Clair, a near relative of his brother-in-law. I will not say more of her than that she is well worthy of her lineage and alliance. They have four children; one, a daughter, married, and resident in Kansas; a son of thirteen, a daughter of seven or eight, and another son of less than a year; the last three now present with him in Washington.

If the war goes on, and he has scope, both of which would seem likely, he has a substantial service to render his country, and will earn an enduring reputation. He has many of the highest qualities of a military leader. He is brave, resolute, persistent in purpose, of untiring energy. He is practical, and is always aiming at positive and immediate results. He has the most perfect confidence in himself, and he has the power of commanding the confidence of others, and of binding men to him. And now, at the present moment, the friends of the people in the loyal States are with him. Men believe in him. He is a live and earnest man, and the populace recognize in him the qualities of a leader and a man of character and power. The shrinking light of this period is yet to burst forth. The master spirit of the rebellion is yet to appear. It may not be him; but it is not unlikely that it may.

* * *

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Profitable Lessons of the War—Resignation of Secretary Cameron—Alleged Reasons therefor—Secretary Stanton—Marshal Lamon and the Washington Jail—Investigation of the Accomac Expedition—New National Armory—Adjutant General Thomas.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1862.

If the present war shall but teach the American people the double lesson that they cannot make chattels of human beings, and that they cannot make money out of paper, it will be cheap at any price. Let the faint-hearted think of these things and take courage. It is appointed to the children of men to go through suffering to glory. We have hardly yet tasted the suffering that is in store for us, and we are still far removed from the glory which, it is to be hoped, awaits us. Slavery must go down ere we have even the similitude of peace. Printed promises to pay values which were never created must expel all our gold and silver, and finally burn up the industry of the country, leaving us all on the common level of poverty, ere we shall emerge from the hideous dream that money can be made of paper if it be only signed by a bank cashier or the Treasurer of the United States. Let us wake up our minds manfully to the bloodshed and bankruptcy lying between us and the goal which we hope at last to reach. A country which is without a slave or a shinplaster is worthy of our travail. Let it come.

The resignation of Secretary Cameron and the appointment of Mr. Stanton are still the themes of universal comment. The leading members of the Senate do not yet feel sufficiently well informed as to the causes and consequences of the change.

It is assiduously given out by Mr. Cameron's friends that he was removed on account of his anti-slavery views. This is all bosh. If crowded out of the Cabinet for that reason, why was he not set adrift when he and the President quarreled about his report six weeks ago, and when he got the latter into such a scrape by the publication of the wrong copy?

Undignified as was that fiasco, nobody can believe that the fiend has been allowed to moulder forty days, until the people had well nigh forgotten it, to break out anew, and result in the removal of the Secretary, at the very juncture when his principles have received an endorsement in the fitting out of Jim Lane's expedition. In the language of the Washington hotels, "that cock won't fight."

There are reasons enough why Mr. Cameron resigned, without resorting to that demagogue subterfuge. There were more speeches brewing in both Houses of Congress for his benefit than for any other topic of political or moral concern, always excepting the slavery question. That of Mr. Dawes, which was long delivered when the appointment of Stanton came in, was not the first nor by any means the last. No treasury that the world ever saw could stand the drafts made upon it by Cameron—whether fraudulently or only needlessly, I do not undertake to say. His case was very similar to Fremont's. Both held the right doctrines on the slavery question, but either of them would have bankrupted old Midas himself. The Alexander Cummings transaction, and the contract with Bogart for the second lot of fortifications at St. Louis, cost the Government about equal sums of money, and were similar in a moral point of view. The parallel might be carried farther, to the incompetency of the twain. We all know how Price marched his tatterdemalion army up to Lexington and laid siege to Mulligan twelve months ago, and allowed the Utah Irish Brigade and became torpid from the effects thereof two weeks longer, and how he then dragged his slow length back to Arkansas, as described in the report of Mr. Curtis to us on the continent. As to Cameron's aptitude for the business he had to do, it may be mentioned that, in his official report, he made a mistake of *nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty* in the number of troops raised by the State of Illinois for the three years' service. His report was made on the 6th of December, and the number set down for Illinois was 80,000. On the 10th of the same month Adjutant General Fuller of Illinois made a detailed statement, in which the number was found to be 60,540. Mr. Cameron's figures for other States were hardly more accurate. The sum total mentioned in his report was about 90,000 in excess of the facts. So much for his business qualifications. As to his energy, it consisted in throwing vast sums of money right and left, with no more sense than Mrs. Partington in an auction room.

The gibes of those who opposed Cameron's appointment in the first place, (and their name is legion,) are fearful to listen to. Every respectable man in one or two States is now terminedly hostile to the appointment. Bushels of letters, from persons whose opinions ought to have been regarded, were written to Lincoln protesting against it. The writers of these letters are now quoting the story published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* about Mr. Lincoln's reply to some of the Cameronoid, which was to the effect that substantially as follows: "Now if I do invite Mr. Cameron to a place in my Cabinet, and if he does turn out badly, I shall hold you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, responsible, who have urged him so strongly upon me." It is asked, with much pathos, whether the *country* is to be cursed three Pennsylvania blackguards responsible. Well it may be, by Congress! There is still a country to be saved or lost.

The only apparent reason for the appointment of Mr. Stanton is that the President wishes thus to make his acknowledgments to the Democrats, in and out of Congress, who have supported his Administration at times when his own party seemed to fall him. Yet the best authorities I can find concur in saying that Mr. Stanton agrees precisely with Mr. Cameron as to the slavery question and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Both Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner are satisfied with the appointment on this score. So great a reaction as the selection of a known pro-slavery man for the vacancy, would probably prove fatal to the Administration and the country. The Senate would not confirm such an appointment, and I am sure Mr. Chase would not sanction it by remaining in office after it was made.

The resignation bestowed on Ward H. Lamon, the District Marshal, in the Senate yesterday, by Messrs. Grimes, Wilson, Hale Morrill, etc., would have taken the hide off a rhinoceros. Lamon's case was badly damaged by the fact that his defense was lodged in the hands of the secessionist Powell, of Kentucky, who, by the way, made a very awkward job of it. Let the hide-bound police Washington bill is no longer a slave pen, and black hole of Calcutta generally; that is, it will not be, after Senator Grimes's bill passes the House and receives the President's signature, as I presume it will now in double quick time. I desire to record, in this connection, the thanks of all good men here, (and elsewhere I doubt not,) for the energy with which Mr. Grimes has followed up this intolerable old nuisance and plague spot on the civilization of the age.

I understand that witnesses have been summoned by the Senate committee to testify as to the Accomac Expedition, and the conduct of Brigadier-General Lockwood, and that the vote for or against the confirmation of that chief will depend very much upon the facts thus ascertained. This is certainly fair, and nobody ought to complain of the result.

The Committee on National Armory have been unable to reach any conclusion. New delegations and candidates are coming on here all the time. Cincinnati has now put in her claims and sent up to the Capitol a strong committee. The most probable conclusion is that Congress, if it decides to have a new armory at all, will confer upon the President the power to name three Commissioners to select the site.

The reported resignation of Adjutant-General Thomas is a new theme of excitement and speculation. The rumor of his disloyalty is again revived—coupled with a story which I believe to be true, that the forthcoming report of the Potter Investigating Committee, will adduce evidence to show that Gen. Thomas's two business partners are secessionists, or secession sympathizers. Gen. T. is a partner in a mercantile firm (at Georgetown, I understand), and another member of the firm has been appointed, by his influence, a Paymaster in the army. How strong the testimony may be against the Paymaster's loyalty, I do not know, but that there is testimony tending to the conclusion named, I have no doubt. Yet it is the next thing to incredible to suppose that the highest staff officer of the United States Army, for the period of eight months, has himself been in sympathy with the enemies of his country.

* * *

The 33d Indiana regiment has just been consolidated with the 86th, at Indianapolis. The field and staff officers of the consolidated regiment will be as follows:

Colonel—James M. Smith.
Lieut. Colonel—— Guard.
Major—Frank B. Lord.
Quartermaster—Wm. H. Smith.
Lieutenant—Samuel W. Elliott.
Surgeon—Dr. Marshal Sexton.

LETTER FROM BENTON BARRACKS.

Sergeant ——— is detailed as a Legislator—Distinctions of Rank—Some Evils of our Present System—Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned—Adopted from England, but not Adopted—Absurdities of the System—Four Rations a day for the Captain—Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Private—Abolition of Classes, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON BARRACKS, near St. Louis, January 5th, 1862.

I have just parted from an "enlisted man" in one of the regiments here, who goes home to-night to take his seat in the Legislature of Iowa. Could there be a happier illustration than this of the fine compliment paid by President Lincoln, in his message of last summer, to the men who compose the rank and file of our volunteer army?

But it is a fact worth remembering in this connection, that this legislator of a sovereign State only gets away from here by an evasion of technical rules. Were he a colonel, with $3000 a year, the path would be wide and smooth that led from his duties in the camp to any other good place he was lucky enough to hold; but being only an "enlisted man," he is so hedged about with army regulations and jealous guards that it is a long and difficult task to surmount even the merely formal difficulties that lie in his way. Instead of going straight to Washington on a gracefully given leave of absence, Sergeant ——— is "detailed for recruiting service," and while he makes Iowa for Iowa is supposed to be devoting his whole time to the enlistment of new men.

I could hardly find a better text for a short discourse on one of those evils of our present system to which I alluded in my letter yesterday. The broad and almost impassable gulf of demarcation between "commissioned officers" and "enlisted men," is the greatest anomaly in our institutions. Enthusiastic patriotism may make men willing to bear with it for a while, or while the war seems a temporary affair. But as the conviction settles down upon the popular mind that we are in for a long and tedious struggle, and that a great army of American citizens must be kept on foot during the whole of it, overshadowing all peaceful pursuits and remoulding the whole character of our people; there will be felt also the need of organizing that army as far as possible in conformity with the genius of our people and Government. The greatest recruiting agents to find in the army a sharp distinction of rank, and a strict obedience to authority to which he has been a stranger in peaceful times. But he is disappointed and discouraged when he finds a needless barrier erected to divide men into two classes, of which the smaller retains to itself all the profits and privileges of the service. He comprehends very well that a captain needs higher pay and more liberty than a private, and a general than a captain; but he fails to see the reason why a second lieutenant should have four or five times the pay of an orderly sergeant, and be officially recognized all through the army regulations as a gentleman, while he who holds the much more arduous and responsible office is simply an "enlisted man." It will be much easier for him to discover why this is so, than to find any good reason why it should remain so. As I said in my last letter, we adopted our army system from England, where there are distinct classes of society in peace as well as war: the nobility and gentry furnishing all the officers, while the ranks are filled up from the vast crowd poor and ignorant enough to fight for a sixpence a day. To our little standing army of by-gone days the system was well enough adapted, for in that we really had two distinct classes of men. West Point furnished even more officers than we needed, with thorough education and the refined and expensive habits that education brings with it. The ranks were filled with foreigners and broken-down men who had neither the ability nor the ambition to look to anything higher. But we have changed all that. The healthiest and best blood of our country is flowing in that country's cause. Our army is composed of half a million citizens, young, eager, ambitious and trained from infancy each to believe himself the equal of any man on earth. As the first excitement of novelty passes away, and these men settle down steadily to the great work before them, the anomaly in our system will become more visible and more odious to all of them. I say *all*, for I am glad to know that officers as well as privates take this view. Some few are sufficiently pleased with their pay or tickled with their shoulder straps to believe it all right; but the great majority think more justly and honorably. With the privates under their command the company officers are fellow citizens, friends, schoolmates, associates in business all through life. A trifle more of experience, or even the merest accident sometimes, has made one the officer and the other has gone into the ranks; but unless those men were created over again you could not make between them the difference that the army regulations make on paper. Both have lived on the same fare all their lives, and the captain knows that it is an absurdity for him to be drawing four rations a day, on the supposition that he has been luxuriously trained, while in reality he satisfies his appetite with the same plain dishes served out to his brother in the ranks. He knows that it is an absurdity for him to receive a large pay for the support of his family according to their supposed rank, while the private's wife and children are to be made comfortable out of three dollars a month. The fact being that Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Private probably live next door to each other at home, and exchange calls and groceries, and wear dresses from the same piece, and talk scandal about each other, all in as neighborly a manner as they have been accustomed to through their whole lives. The fact is that what we call aristocracy of wealth and elegance was growing up in our country has been set back at least a generation by this war, which has brought out into such prominent notice and elevated so high in our hearts the rougher merits of the strong arm and the hard hand. Every month will see a still larger proportion of our officers coming from those whose habits have been like, rather reverse of luxury. It is hard to say which would be the more absurd,—for these officers to spend their extra pay and rations in an effort to keep up the traditions of the old English Guardsman; or to keep on in their old way of life, and pocket large savings that are supposed to be thus spent.

We have pointed out entirely this distinction of the army into two classes. Let the scale of rank and pay rise by regular steps from corporal to general, so that the former may look to such or little of a commissioned officer as his superiors. Abolish all invidious distinctions by a regular system of promotions from the ranks, and only those from the exception far as West Point and kindred schools furnish men educated to commence active service at a higher round on the ladder. Then we shall have the army into which the best blood of our youth can go as privates without feeling that they have more to dread in their own camps than on the battle field.

No doubt there would be a great outcry against such a change from those who have been accustomed to the old system and enjoying its benefits. I apprehend less difficulty from this source, however, than from a vague impression among the people at large that there must be some reason for the present state of things, and that a civilian had better not meddle with it. I see them sinking down covered with confusion when some red-faced old "regular" bursts out upon them with "Zounds, sir! what do you know about military matters?" The best answer to this is that other nations, like the French, have set us the example, and that in both England and the United States are about the only countries in which the evil is allowed to exist. In both of these it has remained from the fact that the body of the citizens have never been interested in the rank and file of the army. In this country we have now an entirely new state of things to provide for; and Yankee ingenuity must hide its head for shame if a very few years do not give us a Republican army better organized and more efficient than any the world has yet seen.

Let me commend this subject to your thoughts and pens, dear TRIBUNE, while your correspondent turns his attention to other work, and indulges the hope of dating soon from places less favorable for meditation than Benton Barracks. Yours, QUIDAM.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

The Indian Territory—Assistance to the Loyal Men—Gov. Denver—Gen. Hunter—His anti-Slavery—Prom Camp Johnson.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 15th.

The six messengers who came about a week since to Gen. Hunter from the gallant Creek Chief who leads the Union forces in the Territory south of us, left us yesterday with a considerable quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war. They had a guard of Delawares, among whom were the Fremont Indian scouts. The detachment was under the command of a well known Delaware, Captain Fallesaf. We shall soon hear news from that section which will be cheering, it is hoped.

There is a wide field for stirring action dawning upon Kansas men and soldiers, if only the late change in the Cabinet does not presage evil to every forward movement, which many here fear that it does. General Denver leaves these parts in the morning to report at Wheeling, Va. For these and all similar small favors on the part of the "powers that be," the people of Kansas are most profoundly grateful. The General cannot have failed to perceive his past, present, and growing unpopularity among Kansans.

Let me speak of a man whom I know the people of Kansas all admire and would delight to honor: I mean the Major-General commanding this Department. He understands this war, its cause and the policy by which alone it can be successfully crushed. He has done much, with the few other gallant officers of the regular army, who were educated by the dark days of '56, through which they lived in this territory. The catalogue is brief of the men who, in command among us, did not use their power to crush out liberty and protect the slave power against the people. True to the lessons taught them then and to the high instincts which animate a true soldier, their names have materially aided to redeem from dishonor and confusedly the officers of the American army. Let me mention together—not to remind a grateful nation of the gratitude due them, but to show the logical connection which runs through all this terrible drama, whose opening Kansas prelude has now broadened into a tragic stream which sounds from ocean to ocean—Gen. Lyon, Gen. Sumner, Gen. Barry, Major Sacket, (with General Sherman in South Carolina,) and our present commander, Major General Hunter. A bright galaxy, which we of Kansas honor.

The last named is truly loved. He has shown himself the courteous gentleman, the thorough soldier, the able and competent general, and a successful executive. I venture to say our army contains no more *safe* and competent commander than David Hunter.

A good many stories are afloat in relation to the reproofs which Gen. Hunter had to bestow upon both Gen. Denver and Capt. Prince, commandant at Ft. Leavenworth, for the alacrity they are said to have displayed in slave-hunting for Platte county.

I learned to-day another incident which illustrates the character of our Major General. Ind, by Old Brown of Ossawatomie, Major General Denver was made Provost Marshal of this city. He is a brave officer, but few people think him sound on the Kansas policy. He instinctively and fatally ran in pro-slavery channels. A few days since a paragraph in our live daily, the *Conservative*, asked if the Marshal was appointed to look after "secesh," or only to look after negro thieves. Whether it will have the effect to soften the asperities of English nature just now, remains to be seen.

I have noticed that since the affair of the Trent, the American question has stood in better light with the moral force. Since it is quite probable that England may be drawn into the war, the Administration may be making ready the efficient means that have been brought to bear to put every person at once into the army who was willing to go.

Unless there is some change in the system of recruiting, the commandants of companies and regiments now in the field may give up the hope of having their decimated ranks filled up. Each officer has gone to work to bring up his quota. Both have lived on the same fare all their lives, and the captain knows that it is an absurdity for him to be drawing four rations a day, on the supposition that he has been luxuriously trained, while in reality he satisfies his appetite

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and scroll, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive,
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way the nose, or else they fall into the throat, they are
hawked or coughed up. The nose is often offensive,
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SEWING MACHINE
PRICES FROM $30 TO $80.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATEN
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATEN
4000 Stitches per Minute
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the W
It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches
ALL purchasers will be taught how to do it CAREFU
not wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the finest
which ignite the best fabrics into light folds. It is
the only one with a reliable ribbed bobbin. They are made
mathematical precision. They never fail to make
perfect in every particular. They are fully
GUARANTEED ON MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the best families in Chicago have one of this city
used them for years.
Send for Circulars, Samples and Circular, or ca
see them at 125 Lake street (up-stairs). Addres
CORNELL & CO., Box 2, Chicago, Ill. oct15-y

Glue Factory.
CHICAGO GLUE WORK
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER.
BONEBLACK, BONE MANU
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
80 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factor
Wall Street, begs leave to invite the Trade to call
the Glue, Bone Manure, Bone Black, Sand Paper,
Bone Manure, to his store, 80 South Wells street, w
be offered at the lowest market rates, at wholesale and re
prices to suit the times.
Orders promptly made to Dealers. Cash pai
Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc.
JOHN D. LLOYD,
(Successor to Wall Bros.)
No. 80 South Wells st., Lloyd's Blo
oct4-p509-3m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from ac-
cumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.
nov6-b138-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in
be used. Steam Fitting and Plumbing business in
Gilding and Bronzing. Orders promptly attended to.
☞ Manufactory, 161 and 163 State and 54 Washington street.
may26-1y

Opsters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40
Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBSTER'S,
Fruit Depot, 120 South Clark street.
Extra Large Selected Oysters at 45 Cents.
Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore and
warranted at all times. Orders by mail or express promptly
attended to. Post Office Box 2224. oct15-y

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER
CAN.—SANBORN'S thick annual sale of genu-
Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can, 75 cents p
dozen, 75 cents per gallon, $1 50 per half bushel, $2 50
per bushel, delivered to any house in the city. Orders
left at Sanborn's grocery store, 107 Randolph street, or
at the Oyster Depot, 19 Washington st., P. O. Box 1984.

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
oct3-y09-3m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on dock IMPROVED FARMS, within 120 miles of Chi-
cago, in this State. Terms 5 to 6 per cent.
Apply to CHANDLER & LEE, 121 Lake st.
feb28-y03-1m

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining
Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real
Estate Broker,
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO. AND ROYALTY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
nov1-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE
OFFICE OF
ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 136 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street,
and find they have facilities which will render them more
sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this con-
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and scroll, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive,
as the disease progresses. Sometimes the mucus is in-
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above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in
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By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all
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curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy
for fifty days according to directions, the amount paid
will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use
one month, with full and explicit directions.
Office, 196 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Address DR. SEELYE & CO.
Post Office Box 6305, Chicago, Ill.
dec1-b03-2m

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H
McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, directs to a
portaining the true condition and locality of diseases
by a simple and scientific method, without asking any
questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated
by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment.
Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, of the Liver,
Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancer, Chronic
Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Partial
Weakness, Nervousness, Piles and Fits, Sexual
Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short
all chronic diseases will receive the most skillful and
shortest possible time. We never use a "Cure-all" doctor
and will undertake no case without a fair prospect o
recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the
Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility,
Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will
be successfully treated. Have been longer located in
Chicago than any other physician. Office and Parlors
No. 6 Larmon Block, 151 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Consultations and Examinations
Free of Charge.

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair
Dyes, Wigs, Curls, Bandeaux, etc., go to A.
OSEWALTZER'S 109 Lake street, and examine his
dental productions of art. No privation can defeat the
ingenuity. Regain the natural look. Cup-shaped
His Hall Jewelry continue always the newest Paris
of 1866. All articles will give entire satisfaction. oct26-cl-17

☞ Hernia or Rupture.—P. E.
MILTON, M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure
for Hernia (Rupture or Oakum), from Boston to eight
wards, by the use of an External Medicine that does
not interfere with business pursuits, can be consulted
free, at his office, southwest corner State and Randolph
streets, Chicago, over Merriam's Drug Store. Office
hours, 9 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.
Post Office Box, 2,242. oct19-m07-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this
country of Consumption. Every physician knows that
with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease had
commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes,
and lastly, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by
curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should
understand that the best way to cure Consumption is
to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear
are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold,
and find they do not get rid of it readily, but are more
sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this con-
dition, the nasal passages dry, and a feeling of dryness
and scroll, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive,
as the disease progresses. Sometimes the mucus is in-
creased in quantity and changed in quality; they are
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Weakness, Nervousness, Piles and Fits, Sexual
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Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the
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No. 136 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street,
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Office, 196 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Address DR. SEELYE & CO.
Post Office Box 6305, Chicago, Ill.
dec1-b03-2m

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-y06-6m

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the
United States. jan1-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITU-
TION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and
the Bills of Specie-paying Banks.
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Mar-
ried Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January
and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of
Banking, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings from
6 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jan1-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
sept30-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulat-
ing Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city
of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State
of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor
for of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the
city of Springfield, within three years from the date
hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of
said Bills will be returned to the depositors.
Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE HAIGH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy30-y06-6m[illegible]

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 23 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags for Every Description.
Of every description furnished or short
notice and printed with NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
sep6-1771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
COBB EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water st., Chicago
D. F. CLARK & CO., 32 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to or-
der with beautiful brands. New and Second Hand
Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers'
and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed,
Grain, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch, and
loaned to shippers. jan1-1y

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Rugs, Foot
Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Best Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrel-
las, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skins, Moccasins, &c.
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 238 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid
for Shipping Furs. aug7-1y

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
At the Store of the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Educational.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND
DRAWING.—Evening Classes in French for Gen-
tlemen at
119 South Clark, Room 1.
PENCIL, CRAYON AND PEN DRAWING,
In classes or private lessons. Mons. VAVAS-
SEUR would call attention to these branches, which he
teaches in the most thorough manner. His PEN DRAW-
INGS NEVER CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and hopes to
receive that satisfactory patronage which he has ever
the pupils. Call at the office, or address Post Office
Box 2008.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT LAKE VILLA, Ill.
The Second Term of this Institution will commence
on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The un-
dersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable in-
formation on application by mail or otherwise.
Lake Forest, December, 1861. D. DICKINSON.

Holiday Presents.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.,
Made in the best, possible manner, from our collection
of fine Silver Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BARNETT & HARMOND,
120 Lake st., corner of Wells

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1862.

Port Royal—1861.
[From the Atlantic Monthly for February.]
BY J. G. WHITTIER.
The tent-lights glimmer on the land,
The ship-lights on the sea;
The night-wind smooths with drifting sand
Our track on lone Tybee.

At last our grating keels outslide,
Our good boats forward swing;
And while we ride the sand-rocked tide,
Our negroes row and sing.

For dear the boatman holds his gifts
Of music and of song;
The gold that kindly Nature sifts
Among his sands of wrong;

The power to make his toiling days
And poor home-comforts please;
The quaint relief of mirth that plays
With sorrow's minor keys.

Another glow than sunset's fire
Has filled the West with light;
Where field and garner, barn and byre
Are blazing in the night.

The land is wild with fear and hate,
The roar runs mad and fast;
From hand to hand, from gate to gate,
The flaming rafter is passed.

The lurid glow falls strong across
Dark faces broad with rallies;
Not theirs the terror, hate, and loss
That fire on home pillars.

With oar-strokes timing to their song,
They weave in simple lays
The pathos of remembered wrong,
The hope of coming days.

The triumph-note that Miriam sang,
The joy of unraged birds;
Softening with Afric's mellow tongue
Their hymns to broken words.

[SONG OF THE NEGRO BOATMAN.]

Oh, praise an' tanks! De Lord be come
To set de people free!
An' massa think it need to sab doom,
An' we ob jubilee.
De Lord dat heap de Red Sea waves—
He jus' as 'trong as dem!
He say de word: we las' night slaves;
To-day, de Lord be free.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn:
Oh, nobber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

Ole massa on de hurricane gone;
He lebb de land behind;
De Lord's breff blow him furder on,
Like corn-shuck in de wind.
We own de hoe, we own de plow,
We own de hands dat hold;
We sell de pig, we sell de cow,
But nebber chile be sold.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn:
Oh, nobber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

We pray de Lord: he gib us signs
Dat massa must be free;
De Norf-wind tell it to de pines,
De wild-duck to de sea;
We think it when de church-bell ring,
We dream it in de dream,
De rice-bird mean it when he sing,
De eagle when he scream.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn:
Oh, nobber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

We know de promise nebber fail,
An nebber lie de word;
So, like de 'postles in de jail,
We wait and trust de Lord:
An' now be open chery door,
An' trow away de key;
He think we'ls fit him for to be free,
We is fit him better free.

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn:
Oh, nobber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!

So sing our dusky comforters:
And with a secret pain,
And smiles that scarce can hide the tears,
We hear the wild refrain.

We dare not share the negro's trust,
Nor his hope deny;
We only know the Lord is just,
And every wrong shall die.

Ride seems the song; each swarthy face,
Flame-lighted, ruder still:
We start to think that human race
Must shape our good or ill;

That laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed;
And, close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to Fate abreast.

Sing on, poor hearts! your chant shall be
Our sign of blight or bloom—
The Vala song of Liberty
Or death-rune of our doom!

The Fashions.

It is difficult to believe that there is nothing new in dress materials this month. But the sad truth must be acknowledged. We learn that Mr. Letson, the gifted and obliging man who as *artiste-decorateur*, "kindly furnishes reliable information" of all movements of momentous matters to A. T. Stewart, says so, and the ladies must sustain, as cheerfully as they can, the crushing weight of the mournful announcement as best they may. It will be a terrible blow to kind-hearted, benevolent old gentlemen to whom a family of pretty daughters apply for pin money, which means, as they know experimentally, more than a liberal acceptation of the term would imply. There is reason to believe, however, that they will bear with becoming resignation the intelligence.

But, though there will be no new in the styles of dress, there is a novelty in the making up of rops material. That's some consolation, all-of-course, to students of skirt and jacket, and is particularly suited to young ladies and for traveling dresses.

The front breadth of the skirt is trimmed in this way: In the middle, from the point of the waist to the hem, and on each side, at the seam, there are two rows of velvet, the inner one an inch in width, and the outer one half an inch. A row of black velvet buttons extends along the wider velvet, inside. On each side of the velvet, at the top of the skirt, are two tabs, like the ends of a scarf *reticule*, trimmed around with velvet. The jacket is closed in the middle forward the hips, and is quite short below the waist line. It is trimmed with velvet and buttons, and, to produce the full effect, must be worn with full cambric undersleeves and narrow linen collar and cuffs.

It is stated on good authority that poplins, drugets, ottomans and reps of various kinds will finish the season. It seems hardly possible that the same materials should keep in favor two months longer, but thus saith the fashion book.

A beautiful hat, intended for a young lady "just out" in society, is made of white silk shirred; the front or brim is formed by Magenta ribbon, pulled on the top and brought down in straight folds on the side. On the top of the bonnet, between the crown and brim, loops and a flat bow, with ends of a two-inch black velvet ribbon. Lace caps, bound with black velvet, covered by a ruffle of white silk Magenta strings. A bonnet of uncut Solferino velvet, a shade of pale Magenta, is a very delicate affair. The cape is only an arc of this velvet drawn; the whole top of the bonnet, brim and crown, is of drawn tulle, crossed by narrow ribbon bands, and a bow of a lovely shade of pink, the purplish tinge of the rose just before it withers, is a sweet, touching thing, mournfully suggestive of "passing away," and is much worn by pensive young ladies of the intense novel style, and single ladies of an age uncertain, but far enough advanced in life to have cut their last set of teeth.

As to the subject of shoes, there is both variety and novelty. The Balmoral boot, laced in front, the jaunty, buttoned boot of cloth, carriage boots of velvet, fanciful trimmed slippers, for, are extremely well suited to out-door trips; for house-wear Congress boots with a half-sole and modorately high heel, and for morning use slippers of red morocco trimmed with black lace, and bound with black velvet; and kid slippers of every shade are worn. Black satin slippers are the only really fashionable thing for an evening dress. This leads us to suggest that it would be a suitable time to dye what old white ones may be on hand, by economy of the thing is so patent as to need no elucidation concerning the benefit to be derived from such a course.

A sympathetic regard for a father's feelings would tempt us to pass over a stubborn fact in silence, but a strict regard for truth impels us to state that "Pa" are even more worn than before." They can be had at all prices, from $25 and upwards.

If gives us pleasure, too, to state that gloves are worn to match, and not to contrast with the color of the walking dress, as heretofore. The best kind are now worn, easily recognized from the fact of their having three rows of stitching up the back, and two narrow borders of pinked silk at the wrist. Black, purple, dark brown and green are among the best shades.

The Outrage on the 12th Wisconsin.

[From the Quincy Whig, 17th.]

We trust the managers of the Hannibal & St. Jo R. R. will enjoy the money they got from the United States government on account of the 12th Wisconsin Regiment. The company was asked to send a train from Palmyra to the burned bridge on the North river to receive the regiment, and refused in toto, informing them that they must go round by Hannibal, which compelled the Wisconsin boys to march 22 miles instead of six or eight, and puts into the pocket of the corporation a few dollars extra more than it would have in the North river bridge route. But worse than this, when the boys, after their hard and cheerless march, arrived opposite the great city of Hannibal, they found the river impassable, and had to camp out last night in the cold as best they could. They extemporized camp fires to keep from freezing, but alas! no coal or root baker the circumstances must have been well nigh impossible. But the R. & St. Jo R. R. made money by it—made it out of suffering. Let us see if the United States will sanction any repetition of any such proceedings.

Manufacture of Cable Chains at Detroit.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 16th]

We noticed a paragraph in an exchange, the purport of which was that the Navy Yard at Washington was the only place in the United States where cable chains can be manufactured. Now we unhesitatingly assert that Michigan can *beat the world* in the manufacture of the finest article in question, and our claim will be amply substantiated fact each and every fair test that may be instituted. A chain cable was made here in Detroit, have for the past three years been engaged in manufacturing cable chains of all sizes, from the ordinary grade of an inch to five inches, of *best Lake Superior charc

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of fancy dress ball at the German House.

☞ The attention of the ladies is invited to the advertisement of J. Kohler in another column.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening next, the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society will hold a Sociable at the Orphan Asylum. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There will be a public meeting of the societies connected with the Chicago Theological Seminary, on Monday night at 7½ o'clock, at the Seminary Chapel. The public are invited to be present.

THE BOOK DRAWING.—Our readers will bear in mind the Book Drawing and Supper given by the Sisters of Mercy on Monday evening at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the poor. The worthiness of the cause should ensure a large attendance.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Robert Barry, Esq. Ex-President of the Chicago Temperance League, will address that society on Monday evening next, January 20, in Edwards' Chapel, corner of West Harrison and Halsted streets, at half past 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ANOTHER NEGRO DIVE BROKEN UP.—The police of the South Division made another excursion among the dens, on Friday night, and arrested the entire establishment of one Mrs. Coon, consisting of the sable proprietress and five white females. The keeper was fined $10 and the remaining inmates $5 each.

POLICE COURT.—The Police Court Saturday looked like some banquet hall deserted, with anything but the scent of roses hanging round it. The docket was made up of a few old stagers arrested for drunkenness, and an array of wretched women plucked from the purlieus of Sherman street.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE.—The eloquent writings of an old English Physician, inscribed to Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., author of "The Autocrat at the Breakfast-table," and John Brown, M. D., author of "Rab and His Friends," recently published, is for sale at McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

MORE INSUBORDINATION.—Sixty-nine of the Mechanic Fusileers were confined in the City Armory, on Saturday, for insubordination, and will be kept there until they promise obedience. The fact is not a very surprising one, and hardly worth the mention, as subordination and obedience at Camp Douglas are more of a farce than a reality.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—The announcement will be received with delight by every housekeeper that at length, kerosene oil can be burned in a lamp without a chimney. This desirable consummation has been effected by an invention of H. C. Hutchinson of Cayuga, N. Y. His lamps, styled the "Hutchinson Excelsior Lamp," must speedily come into common use.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—George Wilber, a member of Company A, McClellan Dragoons, Captain Barker, died at the hospital in Washington last week. In this connection we may state that relatives of deceased soldiers can be furnished with all the information they desire in relation to the burial place of their friends, by addressing J. W. Plant, Government Undertaker, at No. 418 Seventh street, Washington.

OUR CHURCH MUSIC CRITIC.—In another place will be found the first effort of our new critic in matters appertaining to church music. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he entirely disclaims personalities, and by criticising imaginary church choirs and otherwise, will expose some glaring inconsistencies which have marked the efforts of the individual styling himself "Keep Kool," well known to all musicians. We can promise our readers some rich criticisms from his pen.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETING.—The annual meeting of the First United Presbyterian congregation took place a few evenings since at the church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. The report of the retiring Board of Trustees showed the finances of the congregation to be in a very satisfactory state, all bills having been settled at the close of the year. Andrew Geddes, Peter McEwan, John Campbell, George McPherson and Daniel McDougal were elected Trustees for the year 1862. The Board organized by electing Andrew Geddes, Chairman; Peter McEwan, Secretary; George McPherson, Treasurer.

THE GREAT SHOWMAN AMONG US.—Mr. Charles F. Browne, the 'Artemus Ward' of *Vanity Fair* is advertised for a lecture before the Young Men's Association, on Tuesday evening next, in Bryan Hall. Subject: "Children in the Wood." Mr. Browne has appeared before large audiences in many of the Eastern cities, and has been everywhere received with the highest marks of favor. The lecture is said to be, in matter, like his letters, witty, sensible and very much to the point, and in manner and style fully equal to the best efforts of our most popular public speakers.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.—Shakspeare's tragedy of Richard III will be presented at McVicker's Theatre this (Monday) evening, for the purpose of introducing to a Chicago audience the young tragedian named above, the third son of the elder Booth. That he will receive a hearty welcome we cannot doubt, and should he possess the requisites to aspire to his father's mantle of greatness, Chicago will be quick to acknowledge it. For the short time he has been before the public he has received high praise, some critics even placing him in advance of his father as a tragedian. Possessed of a fine voice, a piercing eye and handsome person, he has a field before him which must yield fame and profit, should he prove, in a professional light, a worthy son of the great Booth.

THE LADIES INVITE YOU.—On Tuesday, Jan. the 21st inst., the ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society of South Chicago, will have a social gathering at the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Michigan Avenue, between Ringgold Place and Palo Alto street. Spacious rooms will be arranged for those who enjoy the dance, and a good band is engaged for their special benefit. The funds will be appropriated by the ladies to the purchase of material to be made up by them for the use and comfort of the sick soldiers now in the field. We hope to see a good attendance, and will guarantee that all who go, will go home feeling satisfied that they have received the worth of their money besides having contributed relief to the suffering.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very distressing nature took place Saturday, on West Lake street, and will most likely result in the death of a promising little boy, the son of Dr. Cummings. The boy, who is only four and a half years old, was drawing a handsled along the street, and when opposite No. 185 West Lake street, approached a horse hitched to a post, and was violently kicked by the animal. The forefoot of the horse struck the boy upon his head, and so great was the force of the blow, that the boy was thrown a distance of six or eight feet. He was carried to the drug store of Dr. F. Barthels, when it was found necessary to extract a portion of the parietal bone. The little fellow was dangerously injured, and there are indications that he will not recover.

☞ The present age is pre-eminently distinguished for its improvements in the various preparations which, in domestic economy, embrace utility, comfort and elegance. Ornament is now blended with usefulness, and the elegancies of design and ingenuity of invention have triumphed over the plain and simple preparations—of obsolete and old-fashioned contrivances. The introduction of the celebrated *Cocoaine Soap*—one of the most useful articles for the comfort and convenience of domestic life—is a perfect success. It is proved by experience that its fragrant, emollient and saponaceous qualities are unsurpassed, while it enjoys great advantages in cleansing, softening and beautifying the skin. It is put up in boxes at 35 and 50 cents per box, by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.—McNally has received a fresh supply of *Brownson's Review* for January. There is a fresh demand for this number, as it contains two splendid articles on the great question of the day, entitled "The Struggle of the Nation for Life," and a review of Archbishop Hughes's letter to the *Catholic Record*, on slavery. Brownson entirely demolishes the arguments and exposes the fallacies of the Archbishop's pro-slavery statements, and administers a stinging rebuke for his misrepresentation of the causes of the war and of the actions and principles of the Republican party.

We published a liberal extract of Brownson's article on "The Struggle of the Nation for Life." But the thinking and reflecting reader will want it complete, and in book form. McNally has the *Review* for sale.

THE THIRTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

OFF FOR FORT LEAVENWORTH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Other Regiments to Follow.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Maurice Maloney commanding, went into temporary quarters at Camp Tredway, in the vicinity of Janesville, the latter part of October last, and on Christmas Day they received an appropriate present from the Government in the shape of their arms, ammunition and accoutrements. The regiment has spent about three months in camp under the tutorship of competent drillmasters, and from the manner in which they executed the few manœuvres they were called upon to perform in our streets on Saturday, we should judge they had made good use of the time, and improved rapidly in the manual of the soldier.

THE DEPARTURE.

On Saturday last, at ten o'clock A. M., the tents were struck at Camp Tredway, and preparations entered into for a rapid journey to Fort Leavenworth. The regiment left Janesville in the best of spirits and escorted by the ladies and other citizens of the place, who turned out almost en masse to see the gallant regiment fairly upon the road for the scene of strife. The command filled twenty-two of the first-class passenger coaches of the Northwestern Railway. Drawn by two first-class engines, and under the efficient management of the agent, the Thirteenth made the run to this city in good time, arriving here at three P. M.

IN THE CITY.

The passage from the Northwestern Depot to that of the Great Central, at the foot of Lake street, was an ovation of which any regiment might well feel proud. The streets were crowded with people, a majority perhaps being ladies, and groups of admirers were collected at all the principal corners, from whom cheers of welcome went heartily forth.

THE SUPPER.

At the Depot, the commissioned officers on invitation of the management of the Northwestern Railroad Company, separated from their command and adjourned to the spacious dining hall of the Sherman House, where, at about five o'clock they sat down to one of those bounteous repasts for which "mine hosts" of that hotel have become so famous. The officers did ample justice to the viands—and kindly sentiments were offered and mutual good wishes interchanged between officers, proprietors and guests. The privates after taking possession of the twenty-two passenger coaches provided for their use, were supplied with plenty of smoking hot coffee, four barrels of which were disposed of in a very short space of time. This refreshment, which was indeed a refreshment to men who had undergone so much—was furnished by the liberality of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the order of Col. C. G. Hammond.

FROM CHICAGO TO LEAVENWORTH.

Every exertion had been made by the Burlington Road and its employees to render the transit of the "Thirteenth" as agreeable as possible. The freight or luggage of the regiment filled eight cars. The trains, which were to consist of eleven passenger carriages each, were drawn by the best engines at the command of the company, numbers 44 and 53. Mr. H. Staring, so well known as the "last baggage" agent on the road, accompanied the command that nothing the company could do might be wanting to render everything pleasant and agreeable.

The Palmyra Railroad, as our readers are aware, has for some time been considerably out of repair owing to the numerous bridges which have been burned by the secessionists. To prevent accidents and make good the damage done the line, Col. Hammond despatched a squad of employees with plenty of the "sinews of war" to the vicinity a few days since, with instructions to put the road in good running shape at any expense. This has undoubtedly all been accomplished ere this, and after the four mile march, from Quincy to the Palmyra line, the regiment will meet with no detentions and have a quick run over the Hannibal and St. Joseph road to their place of destination.

THE MATERIAL OF THE REGIMENT.

The regiment is composed principally of young, hardy, healthy farmers from Rock County, Wisconsin. Its health may be judged from the fact that but six or eight of its number—and it is a full regiment, having a little less than a thousand privates in the ranks—were compelled to remain behind at Janesville from sickness. Colonel Maloney is a veteran in the military line, having served in the regular army for fifteen years and smelt gunpowder in both Florida and Mexico. He has been promoted for actual deeds of daring and distinction, and may be said to be every inch a soldier. The remainder of the regimental and commissioned officers are also true as steel and will make their mark in the conduct of the war. The regiment is thoroughly supplied with the necessary equipments, as all the regiments from Wisconsin have been, and is armed with the Belgian rifle.

THE ROSTER.

The following is the regimental roster:

COLONEL—Maurice Maloney.
LIEUT. COLONEL—James F. Chapman.
MAJOR—Thomas O. Digney.
ADJUTANT—Wm. Ruger.
QUARTERMASTER—Piatt Ryscheimer.
SURGEON—John M. Bailey.
FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON—Elisha G. Horton.
SECOND ASSISTANT SURGEON—Simon L. Lord.
CHAPLAIN—C. Tilton.
SERGEANT MAJOR—W. M. Scott.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Wm. B. Dutton.
COMMISSARY SERGEANT—S. Wallihan.
HEAD MASTER—S. B. Clemens.
DRUM MAJOR—Henry Bardick.
Co. A—Ruger Guards, Capt. Edward Ruger; Lieuts. Nichols and Bowerman.
Co. B—Janesville Light Horse Guards, Captain Ed. E Woodman, Lieuts. Murray and Brown.
Co. C—State Line Rifles, Capt. A. H. Kummel; Lieuts. Lamoreaux and Thiel.
Co. D—Union Light Guard, Capt. E. W. Blake; Lieuts. Conch and Walters.
Co. E—Rangers, Capt. Richard, Capt. R. H. Hewitt; Lieuts. Warren and Hocksock.
Co. F—Rangers, Capt. F. F. Stevens; Lieuts. Hart and Crossberry.
Co. G—Orfordville Volunteers, Capt. A. N. Randall; Lieuts. Rollo and Taylor.
Co. H—Lander Guard, Capt. J. L. Pratt; Lieuts. Noyes and Glover.
Co. I—Walworth County Plow Boys, Capt. J. H. Landerdale; Lieuts. Kingman and Carroll.
Co. K—Tredway Rifles, Capt. Pliny Norcross; Lieuts. Wemple and Burdick.

The regiment left the city in the vicinity of six o'clock, amid the loud and long continued applause of a large concourse of spectators, congregated to witness the departure.

OTHER REGIMENTS TO FOLLOW.

The Ninth Wisconsin has been encamped at Milwaukee during the past few months, and has received marching orders. It is composed of Germans, and is led by Col. Salomon. Its destination is Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and it will probably pass through this city on its way thither on Tuesday.

Two batteries of artillery now forming a portion of the regiment stationed at Camp Utley, Racine, have received marching orders. They will pass through this city on Saturday next. They are the first that have been ordered into the field from Wisconsin, and comprise battery No. 1, Capt. Foster, and battery No. 2, Capt. Hersberg. Their destination is Baltimore, Md., from which place they will probably be dispatched to the eastern coast. Battery No. 3, Capt. Druay, and battery No. 4, have been ordered to Kentucky, and will probably take their departure on Tuesday of this week.

The Third Philharmonic Concert.

We have already called attention to the Philharmonic Concert which comes off this Monday evening, and have given an analysis of the grand seventh symphony of Beethoven, which forms the great orchestral feature of the evening. There are other pieces in the excellent programme that we now desire to notice. "The Invitation to the Waltz" of Weber, as instrumented by the French composer, Berlioz, is the most brilliant music of the dance we have ever heard. In the introduction, a kind of dialogue may be observed between the violoncellos which may be fancied to represent the gentlemen, and the clarionets the ladies, in which the invitation and response can be readily imagined, as well as the conversation that precedes the dance. Our only objection to the waltz that follows, is the great difficulty of keeping seated with such incitement to the "poetry of motion." The Scena from "Linda," and the Romance by Halevy, will be rendered by a young lady pupil of Mrs. Bostwick, who we are quite sure will make a favorable impression upon the audience. The Potpourrie and the Overture are of a light, pleasing and popular character. We are glad to be able to add that the return of the Great Western Band has materially increased the Orchestra, and that it will be larger and more effective than ever before. The public rehearsal for the concert was necessarily omitted, Mr. Heller having the exclusive control of the hall for the past fortnight.

FIRE.—At ten o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the attic of No. 71 Wabash avenue, a house occupied by Miss Solan. It originated from a stove in a back room, and the fire communicating to some curtains, soon made the scene animated. The fire department checked the flames in a very short time, and the total damage to furniture, dresses, etc., will not exceed $100.

THE MURRAY MURDER CASE.

The Prisoner found Guilty of Manslaughter.

The jury, in the case of Peter Murray charged with the murder of John O'Neil, having been out all night, came into court Saturday morning, and reported to his Honor Judge Manierre that they could not agree upon a verdict. The jury, from appearances, had a stormy night of it, and looked haggard, weary, and dejected. Murray, the defendant, who, it would seem, must naturally have passed a sleepless vigil, if any one had, at all concerned in the case, looked fresh and cheerful, and chewed his tobacco as calmly and deliberately as usual. He may have expressed a slight eagerness to hear what the foreman of the jury said, when speaking in answer to Judge Manierre's question as to whether a decision had been arrived at, but it was very slight indeed, and only made evident by a slight sparkle of the restless grey eye, and an almost imperceptible movement of the shoulders forward, as though to increase his facilities for hearing.

Learning from the responses of the foreman that the jury differed simply as to their understanding of facts, Judge Manierre said it was impossible for him to discharge them, and instructing the Sheriff to give them refreshments, he remanded them to their room, where, unless they agreed, they would be kept during the day.

The jury resumed their deliberations and the Court adjourned until afternoon to await their finding. At twenty minutes past three in the afternoon, after a session of twenty-three hours, they announced an agreement and delivered their verdict to the Court as follows: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and fix his term of imprisonment at six years in the State Penitentiary." The prisoner, manifested an unusual degree of pleasure, as he had hardly expected, in spite of his phlegmatic conduct, such a result.

Fatal Accident on State Street.

George Franklin Haskell, a promising lad of fourteen, son of D. F. Haskell, Esq., of the firm of Dunn & Co., hatters, No. 101 Randolph street, was run over by a State street car near Van Buren street on Friday night about eleven o'clock, and instantly killed.

The little fellow was returning from a party on Wabash Avenue at the time of the accident, and had just parted from some young friends. As he turned to go down Van Buren street on his way homeward, a car approached, and for some reason the lad commenced running alongside of the car in the same direction. He neared the horses, the driver perceived him, and warned him not to attempt to cross the track as he might fall. He paid little attention, however, to the warning, passed the horses, and when about ten feet distant, attempted to cross, but stumbled and fell. The driver instantly applied the brakes, but the horses, frightened at the prostrate boy, sprung wildly ahead, and by main strength, in spite of the resistance of the brakes, drew the car over the boy, crushing his chest and killing him instantly.

Coroner James held an inquest at the father's residence, No. 54 Fourth Avenue, on Saturday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the fact, acquitting the driver of blame. The blow is a very severe one to the family, as the lad was one of unusual intelligence and promise, and a favorite with all who knew him. The funeral will take place this afternoon at half past two o'clock, from the first Presbyterian Church on Wabash Avenue.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, 1862.

The week closes on a very quiet money market. During the early half of it the banks did very little in discounting or anything else. For the last day or two some of them have been accommodating their customers to a fair extent, and prospects are better. Money was uncomfortably close a week ago, however, is abundantly supplied. The week therefore closes on an easier and more hopeful market.

The supply of New York Exchange is still very much above the demand. Although held more firmly to-day, owing to a better supply of currency, we apprehend it is slowly accumulating in the hands of bankers. It is taken from customers at par; selling rate ¼ of 1 per cent. premium.

GOLD.—The demand for gold is light. The telegraph informs us that it fell to-day below 2 p cent. premium in New York, and as the West was never so well supplied as now, it is dull here. The buying price for the day has been 2@2¼, the higher figure for round lots. Selling at 2¼@¼ per cent. the higher for retail parcels.

MILITAKER.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

The money market was quiet and without material change yesterday. Currency continues extremely scarce. Exchange steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	¼ prem.	1 prem.
Gold	¾@¾ prem.	4 prem.

The paying off of the Ninth Regiment has put some gold in circulation here.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—The following is from the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Thursday:

Most of the bank committees in Washington have separated and gone home. The Boston delegation passed through this city this morning; but one or two of the New York committee still remain in Washington to finish up some business connected with the old issues of Treasury notes. The substance of the present understanding between the banks and the Secretary of the Treasury is as follows:

Mr. Chase proposes to have the law of July 17th, 1861, now existing, authorizing him to negotiate $250,000,000 in various ways, re-enacted, omitting the clause in reference to the issue of fifty millions Demand notes.

We understand that Mr. Chase has issued already about $20,000,000 of Demand notes, so that under the existing law, to which he will be restricted, about $22,000,000 more may be issued; but as they can no re-issued, the use of these will be sufficient to meet the current disbursements of the Department.

In issuing these $250,000,000, he proposes to pay out notes bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, payable one year after date, in denomination of 5s, 10s and 20s, fundable in 7.30 three-year notes, and which are again convertible into a six per cent. twenty-year bond.

It is also understood that none of the notes are to be made a legal tender, but that the bank are to receive them at par, for the denomination of 5s, 10s and 20s, funding in 7.30 three-year notes, and which are again convertible into a six per cent. twenty-year bond.

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This plan, if carried out, is believed by some of our leading financial men, will lead soon to a resumption of specie payments.

The weakness of foreign exchange and gold is indicated as one of the first favorable symptoms, and if the Tax bill is speedily adopted, with which we hope it will be the case, there can be no doubt that it will be the result.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing quotations in the New York stock market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83½	83¾
Galena	90¼	90¼
Rock Island	55¾	55¾
Burlington & Quincy	61¾	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern (common)	29¾	30¼
Illinois Central	29¾	30¼
Cleveland & Toledo	37¾	37¾
Tennessee 6 p cent. bonds	43¾	43
Virginia 6s	50	

Market—First Board firm; 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
G&CURR.	884	4365	18	891	50	516
CHRR.	1811	8100	1950			
ILCRR.	80	2925	8450			740
CB&QRR.	869	1294	4317	580		
CMStPRR.	2700	3741	75	794		1956
A&SLRR.	50		1750			
Total	5016	13865	11426	1250	774	1956

	L'Pgs bris.	D'Pgs bris.	Cattle. No.	Hides. No.	La'd lbs.	C S. lbs.
G&CURR.	720	1150	10970			1300
CHRR.	888	490				
ILCRR.	1200	1200	255	1900	350	
CB&QRR.	2999	856	172	2888	8724	1900
MStPRR.	1000	1000	91	1100		6440
A&SLRR.	500	50	412	6480		
Total	5639	3927	904	10674	9134	9940

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the leading markets were firm.

In Provisions we have still to quote a firm market. There is a good inquiry for Mess Pork, both for speculation and for shipment to Canada, and we quote sales of about 1,400 bris in lots—of which 1050 bris were city packed—at $9.12½@9.37½—the latter including storage till the 1st of May—and 350 bris were country packed at $9 00@9.12½, the latter including storage till the 1st of May; and for the latter figure for round lots. Selling at $9.12½ per cent. the higher for retail parcels.

Mess Beef is quiet and without material change yesterday. Currency continues extremely scarce. Exchange steady. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	¼ prem.	1 prem.
Gold	¾@¾ prem.	4 prem.

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Mr. Chase proposes to have the law of July 17th, 1861, now existing, authorizing him to negotiate $250,000,000 in various ways, re-enacted, omitting the clause in reference to the issue of fifty millions Demand notes.

We understand that Mr. Chase has issued already about $20,000,000 of Demand notes, so that under the existing law, to which he will be restricted, about $22,000,000 more may be issued; but as they can no re-issued, the use of these will be sufficient to meet the current disbursements of the Department.

In issuing these $250,000,000, he proposes to pay out notes bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, payable one year after date, in denomination of 5s, 10s and 20s, fundable in 7.30 three-year notes, and which are again convertible into a six per cent. twenty-year bond.

It is also understood that none of the notes are to be made a legal tender, but that the bank are to receive them at par, for the denomination of 5s, 10s and 20s, funding in 7.30 three-year notes, and which are again convertible into a six per cent. twenty-year bond.

This plan, if carried out, is believed by some of our leading financial men, will lead soon to a resumption of specie payments.

The weakness of foreign exchange and gold is indicated as one of the first favorable symptoms, and if the Tax bill is speedily adopted, with which we hope it will be the case, there can be no doubt that it will be the result.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing quotations in the New York stock market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83½	83¾
Galena	90¼	90¼
Rock Island	55¾	55¾
Burlington & Quincy	61¾	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern (common)	29¾	30¼
Illinois Central	29¾	30¼
Cleveland & Toledo	37¾	37¾
Tennessee 6 p cent. bonds	43¾	43
Virginia 6s	50	

Market—First Board firm; 2d Board firm.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—In good demand and brisk. Sales, 800 bris city packed Mess Pork at $9.37½—free of storage till the 1st of May; 400 bris do at $9.25—free of storage till the 1st of May; 100 bris do at $9.12½; 170 bris country packed do at $9.12½ del; 28 bris do at $9.00 on track. ENGLISH MEATS—320 hds Long Rib Middles at 4¼c. DULL MEATS—200 pcs Hams at 3½c. LARD—In demand fair, and market firm. Sales, 200 tres and 100 bris prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 6¾c; 100 tres city steam-rendered Leaf at 6¾c; 51 tres country kettle-rendered Leaf at 6½c; 97 tres country steam-rendered do at 6c; 100 bris No 1 Lard at 6c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,016 bris. Market quiet. Sales, 50 bris choice winter at $4.20; 104 bris fair do at $3.97½; 100 bris winter super at $3.55; 100 bris "Cedar Rapids" at $3.75; 150 bris "Gillet & Hines," and 70 bris "Wallace" do at $3 70; 50 bris "Farmers" at $3.50; 100 bris "Rollan" at $3.45.

WHEAT—Received, 13,865 bu. Market advanced 1c by sail. Sales, 700 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 58c; 6,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 72; 3,000 bu do at 73½c; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 66¾c; 10,000 bu do at 67c; 3,000 bu do at 67¼c; 15,000 bu do at 67¾c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 53¼c; 4,000 bu do at 53c.

CORN—Received, 11,426 bu. Market dull and ½@¾c lower. Sales, 2,500 bu Mixed in store at 32½c; 6,000 bu do at 32¼c; 400 bu new corn in store at 31c.

OATS—Received, 1,250 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 16@16¾c.

RYE—Received, 774 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in store at 54c; 400 bu do in bulk on track at 52c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,956 bu. Market dull. Sales 800 bushels fair at 51c on track.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled and dull. Sales, 50 brls at 18¾c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 34@35c ₩ gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 bags prime at $1.65; 30 bags good at $1.60.

CLOVER SEED—12 bags fair at $3.47½; 9 bags inferior at $3.12½.

BEANS—13 bushels good Navys at $1.93; 25 bushels good Mixed at $1.12½; 5 bags common at 75c; 15 bushels do at 70c.

BUTTER—84 pkgs prime firkin at 9c; 94 boxes good Roll at 9½c.

EGGS—Fresh plenty and dull at 11@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.00@1.25 ₩ doz; Turkeys, 5c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Quiet at 42@50c per bush.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green Salted, 5½@6c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 7¾@7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,527. Market less active and 5c lower. Sales were:

440	Hogs averaging 300 lbs at	$3.75
19	" 276 "	3.75
25	" 270 "	3.75
19	" 285 "	3.75
38	" 300 "	3.75

at $3.60@3.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

450	at $3.55@3.75	200
35	at $3.50@3.75	200
35	at $3.50@3.70	200

LIVE HOGS—Received, 5,039 head. Market opened dull and lower, but towards the close it rallied and closed firm. The transactions at the various yards were as follows:

70	Hogs averaging 170 lbs at	$2.40
119	" 256 "	3.35
1128	" 209 "	3.30
1345	" 200 "	3.30
340	" 208 "	3.32½
1108	" 203 "	3.30
705	" 215 "	3.10
92	" 190 "	2.10
36	" 200 "	2.05

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 604 head. The market to-day was more active, and prices favored sellers rather more than yesterday. The quality, however, was better, and both shippers and packers were more anxious to buy. Mr. Parsons of Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., had a lot of 100 head very choice steers, fed by himself, which averaged 1550 lbs. They were sold to arrive to Morris & Co., who slaughter only. They were the best cattle in market this week. Morris & Co. sold to Government contractors about 100 head, at $2.37½@2.50. The demand for Government caused a slight improvement in prices. The sales at the various yards were as follows:

100	Beeves averaging 1885 lbs at	$3.25
36	" 1343 "	3.00
39	" 1316 "	2.75
41	" 1315 "	2.75
41	" 1115 "	2.75
40	" 1209 "	2.75
38	" 1366 "	2.87½
39	" 1193 "	2.80
41	" 1134 "	2.50
58	" 1206 "	2.37½
39	" 1160 "	2.30
39	" 1175 "	p. t.
24	" 1030 "	p. t.
19	" 1000 "	2.12½

SHEEP—75 Sheep averaging 96 lbs at $3.25.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 17th.]

DRESSED HOGS.—The market remains quiet. Sales of 300 at $3.75@3.80. Packers and dealers being well supplied, and holders not seeming disposed to make the concessions required by shippers. We quote the range, although the latter is an outside figure, and very difficult to obtain.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 17th.

Receipts of pork continue liberal. Our streets are filled with dressed hogs, while live hogs are arriving freely. About 18,000 have been packed to date. If the hogs around Peoria are all packed here, the packing will be double that of last year. Many of our farmers are holding on in hopes of better prices in February. Provisions: $4.00 per 100 lbs for hogs under 250 lbs; $3.50 per 100 lbs for over 250 lbs. Several fine droves of 200 or 300 each, from Knoxville and Canton, have been sold this week at $3 60, from the hooks.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 18th.]

The current prices for provisions are equal to about $3.25 for hogs, yet the latter bring $3.50 to $3.65. It is also a remarkable fact that green hams, shoulders and sides are worth as much as the same articles in dry salt would bring. These anomalous features of the trade are a puzzle which few undertake to explain. The tendency, to-day, however, was in favor of sellers of provisions, while hogs closed heavy. Operators finding it hands at $3 60@3 65 cheaper to purchase hogs than provisions, turned their attention to the former, and hence the upward movement in prices. Hogs sold at from $3.50 to $3.65, the latter transactions comprising about 1,200 head. The mildness of the weather and the risk of holding over till Monday made holders anxious to sell, and the market closed steady—the sales ranging from $3.50@3.75—the outside figure being paid only for choice heavy hogs.

There was a better market for Beef Cattle to-day—under an increased inquiry by city packers, and also a good demand by Government contractors—who have not